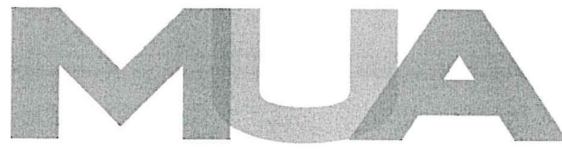


MUA/RASA/EXAM/QP/2014

The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 206: NGO AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 15th, AUGUST 2014

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and, answer the questions that follow:

If the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved in many of the developing, the role of NGOs will have to be recognised by the international community. Their efforts are often more effective than much bilateral aid. However, the role of NGOs has also been criticised, as many international experts estimate that much of the work done by NGOs is not harmonised or tailor-made to the countries preferences and peculiarities, causing the quality of aid to suffer.

NGOs play a critical role in all areas of development. People and policy makers are agree on one thing that NGOs play a very important role in development. Role of NGOs vary over the years as the policy of government changes. NGOs are almost dependent on polices of government. Socio economic development is a shared responsibility of both i.e. government and NGOs. Role of NGOs are complementary but vary according to polices of government.

If we closely pursue the voluminous literature on NGOs many roles can be found according to the expectations of people. Although there is great variation between different types of industry sector, company and country, as well as different types of NGO, in a growing number of cases the activities of NGOs are starting to influence corporate reputation, risk management, costs, revenues and social licence to operate. NGOs are also influencing the emergence of new business models, new corporate accountability mechanisms and institutional structures, non-traditional cross-sector alliances, and changes in the public policy environments or framework conditions under which certain industries operate.

A key NGO accountability issue from the perspective of companies and other organizations that are the subject of NGO advocacy campaigns is the veracity, accuracy and authority with which public statements about the company or companies in questionnaire made –and the lack of standards against which these statements can be assessed and the NGOs in question held accountable. Common criticisms include public statements that are either factually incorrect, highly selective in terms of all the available evidence and information, or focused on a specific incident without providing the broader context in which the incident occurred – both the broader corporate context and socio-economic/political or situational context.

Required:

- a) Explain the major development roles ascribed to NGO's (10 marks)
- b) Explain four tasks or steps required to build effective accountability system (8 marks)
- c) Explain the different opportunities of NGO's (7 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Explain the different roles of NGO'S (7 marks)
- b) Discuss the different consideration for the rapid development of NGO's in the decade of 1980s (8 marks)

QUESTION 3

- a) Explain the different types of NGO's by the level of orientation (8 marks)
- b) Media sector has an important role to play in reconstruction process. Explain any 7 roles (7 marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) Identify any four major categories of engagement between NGO's and extractive sector (4 marks)
- b) Explain the contribution of NGO's and extractive sector (11 marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Discuss the different challenges faced by NGO's (7 marks)
- b) Explain obstacles for development (8 marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Explain any three theories of development (12 marks)
- b) Explain the types of development (3 marks)